

An Important Letter

CARTHAGE, Mo.—"My mother used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was so well pleased with it that she gave it to me when I was entering womanhood, and I have used it off and on all my life for ailments for which it is intended to be helpful. I have given it to my daughter for the same ailments. It has always helped us promptly and satisfactorily."

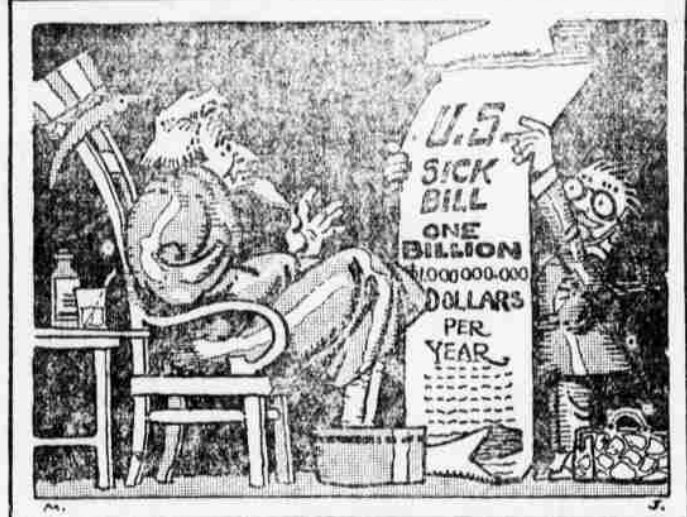


"I have used the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a bad cough and slight asthma, and was pleased with the way it benefited me."

"I have used the 'Pleasant Pellets' for constipation and biliousness all my life. I like them better than any other medicine of the kind because I can stop taking them any time without noticing any bad effects. There is no danger of getting a habit and being compelled to keep on taking them."—MRS. GEORGE F. BLUE, 711 East Second Street.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots and herbs containing tonic properties of the most pronounced character. It is not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed in plain English on the wrapper.

Illness Costs U. S. Wage Earners Billion Dollars Every 12 Months



The annual sick bill of 30,000,000 American wage earners is \$1,000,000,000.

The time clock of the nation shows that each worker, through sickness, loses an average of nine days. This means that the working time of the nation is decreased by more than \$50,000,000 years.

Half of the billion-dollar sick bill represents wages lost—subtracted from the total of earnings expected to finance the budgets of millions of families. The other half represents the bill for doctors, nurses and medicines. And the total is twice the amount given annually in the United

States for all philanthropic purposes, in normal times.

This is the problem of illness as it is presented by the survey now being made by the Interchurch World Movement.

The survey has formulated a program as a proposal for the cooperative effort of the evangelical churches. An increase in the efficiency and capacity of existing denominational hospitals is the first provision of this program.

Construction of 31 new hospitals is the second. These hospitals include 12 general hospitals for white people; twelve for negroes; one tuberculosis sanitarium for Arizona; four hospitals for incurables and two children's hospitals.

will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in The Farmington Times, a newspaper published in said County of St. Francois for four weeks successively, published at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least 15 days before the first day of said next May term of this court.

Order made and entered this 28th day of February, 1920.

A true copy from the record. Witness my hand and the seal of the Circuit Court of St. Francois County, this 28th day of (SEAL) Feb., 1920.

J. C. HEIFNER, Circuit Clerk.

March 5, 12, 19 and 26.

Mr. Gotcoin. Now, Willie, when your sister comes down and is comfortably seated on the couch with me I want you to tiptoe in softly and turn the gas low. Will you?

Willie. You're too late. Sister told me to come in and turn it out.—Dallas News.

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. At all drug stores. 35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment
Keep it handy

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

PRIMARY CAUSE OF UNREST

With the Passing of "Small Business" Went the Feeling of Community Interest, Which Meant So Much.

Article VIII.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Not many years ago something happened which changed the relations between employer and employee. That happening has had a marked effect upon industrial discontent. Something was lost out of the relation between the owner and the men who worked for him. The human element, the personal touch, between the boss and the workers stopped. With its passing unrest grew with great vigor. It was a new kind of unrest, too. It was a last-in, determined, resolute discontent. This came to pass in the day that small business entered the twilight.

In the day of the small plant, business was owned and run by a man, or a number of men, doing business as a partnership. These men lived in the community in which their men lived. They worked with their men. In the front of the plant was the office of the Boss. He was on the job. He wasn't a hired boss, either—he was the real boss—the owner. The sign under which the business was run bore his name. He identified him with the business. He was in the city in which the plant was located. His children went to the public school, frequently to the same school to which the children of his workmen went. If he was a church-going man—and generally he was—he and his family went to religious services on Sunday to the same church that many of his men and their families attended. The men who worked for him knew him, at least to the extent of recognizing him when they saw him. He knew many of them, and recognized them with a nod or "Good morning," when he saw them on the street. Few people realized how much this meant to harmonious relations in the industrial world. When working men had a grievance, or thought they had, they took it directly to the Boss. He talked it over with them. He was reasonable and fair. If the complaint was well founded it was given consideration, a remedy was found. The working man was satisfied. He had had his say. He was treated as a human being by a human being. He felt he was part of the business—so did the Boss.

Regulated by Public Opinion.

In the day of small business, the owner of a factory or plant who paid his men an unliving wage was a marked man in the community. Public opinion chastised him for his selfishness and inhumanity. The people said he was a swine, a slave driver, and held him in contempt. They contrasted his good clothes, the style of his family and his fine mansion, with the rags his working men wore, the hovels in which they lived. He was pointed out, hated, despised. The thought of the community was that it would be better for him and his to give up some of their excess luxury and give the men living wages. The disgrace fell not only upon his head, but it followed his wife and children. When they went to church they were looked upon as hypocrites, for all the people knew that every day in the week he was insulting the Christ he pretended to worship on the Sabbath. Few men are so thick-skinned as not to feel the lash of public opinion. It isn't easy to bear the hate of one's neighbors. It is natural for men to want the good opinion of their fellows. In the day of small business, public opinion held a lash over the inhuman and greedy, kept hirers of men human, but in the progress of the world the small employer was doomed to go.

The partnership passed off the stage, and with it the personal touch between employer and employee. The corporation, a soulless body, was born of the law. It absorbed small plants and small businesses. It collected under a single roof thousands of men. The corporation, the combination, the trust, had come. This new order of doing business on a large scale was efficient—economical. It eliminated waste and duplication. It was a great, smooth-running machine. It represented progress in doing the world's work.

The corporation name did not disclose the owner of Big Business. It was an impersonal, inhuman thing. Frequently the stockholders did not live in the cities where the plants were located. The real owners were unknown to employees and public. Many of the large shareholders had never seen the plant. The men who worked in the plants had never seen the men for whom they worked. The man actually running the business was only an employee. He was paid a large salary and it was made plain to him when he was hired that his salary and his job depended on his ability to make profits. The corporation was organized for millions of dollars. The manager was expected to make dividends. The larger the dividend checks, the higher he was rated. His tenure of job and salary

were measured by this definition of success. To make profits it is necessary to keep down the cost of production. The principal item in the cost of production is the labor charge, the wages of the men. The employee manager set himself to his task. One object, one thought, was always before him—keep down wages. He drilled this idea into his staff, his superintendents, his foremen. The first commandment of Big Business to him was "make dividends or quit."

Evil in Over-Capitalization.

Frequently these large industrial corporations were greatly overcapitalized. A corporation representing an actual investment of \$100,000,000 was organized for \$500,000,000. It didn't take a financier to see that \$400,000,000 of its capitalization was wind, water, fake—a lie. The law that gave the corporation a right to exist forgot to keep it under control. The stock was sold, shares representing fiction as well as those representing value. The Capital of Industry spoke of the \$400,000,000 of overcapitalization as a "melon." The law should have written it down as a lie. The selling of this stock was nothing more or less than obtaining money under false pretenses. When a working man obtained bread under false pretenses he was sent to jail. When honest men cried out against this grand larceny they were called muckrakers, agitators, and charged with provoking unrest, disturbing business. If this did not silence them, paid publicity told the world that the stock was held by widows and orphans; that the attacks upon it were efforts to rob them.

The state, the law, the government, had given dollars the right to organize. A corporation is a union of dollars, exactly as a labor union is an organization of men. The men organized as a matter of self-defense. They knew the individual no longer had a chance to register his complaint with the owner and that as an individual the worker was utterly meaningless in such a large scheme. When he complained he was told, "Take things as they are, stop whining; if you don't like your job, quit. There are thousands of men waiting to step into your shoes."

One of the first things the corporation did was to deny to men the right the law gave it—the right to organize. In defiance of their attitude the men did organize and forged the strike as a weapon with which to fight for their rights. The law had not kept pace with the times. It failed to furnish protection. It failed to provide a reasonable control over these powerful big combinations. The men asked for the privilege of collective bargaining. It was a simple request, a just one; its meaning is clear. The men wanted the right to appoint a committee to represent them and discuss with the men who hired them the terms of employment. The directors, generally men who never saw the plant, telegraphed the employee boss, the manager, a direction to refuse the demand for collective bargaining. There was only one reply the men could make. They made it. It was force—the strike. The last twenty-five years have been filled with strikes, which created waste and caused hate, which grew out of the refusal of Big Business to concede to men a right the law conferred on it, the right to organize.

Capitalistic Duplicity.

When the cost of living forced men to ask for an increase in wages they were often met with the answer, "We can't afford it." The men could not afford to work longer for the wages they were getting, because they were unable to make both ends meet. The pay envelope was not large enough. The men pointed to the fact that the answer given by capital was not true. To show their good faith the capitalists told the general public, "We are only making 3 per cent on our capital; men who loan money get 5 per cent." They did not tell the people they were receiving 3 per cent on \$500,000,000, while the real capital invested was only \$100,000,000. The sweat of men was being used to pay dividends on \$400,000,000. If the dividends earned were distributed over the capital actually invested, \$100,000,000, the profits would have been shown in their true light. The reasonableness of the demand of the men would have been disclosed. It was a case of crooked capitalization, lying to protect its ill-gotten gains. Big Business needs ethics—Captains of Industry need ideals.

Let me repeat, the law left the men helpless. They had only one course—Fight, Strike! Strikes cause great public inconvenience. The people smarting under hardships condemn and blame the strikers. Strikes have another effect that is even worse. They harden hate into a concrete class feeling. Strikes are responsible for the attitude of mind of many working men today who say, "I will do as little work as possible for the money I get." It is a vicious circle of hate. Co-operation is made impossible, confidence is destroyed, trust killed; the chasm between employer and employee is widened and deepened. A final consequence of these physical and psychological effects is the tendency towards riot. The strike is a training school. It develops hate. It creates lawlessness, idleness, hunger, hate, irritation, disregard of law which, when combined and concentrated, make Revolutions.

The seed of unrest is planted. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Common Duty Before All.

It should be the sublime duty of all, without thought of partisanship, to help in building up the new world, where labor shall have its just reward, and indolence alone shall suffer want. —Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

MISSOURI CROPS FOR MARCH, 1920

Jefferson City, Mo., March 16.—That Missouri farmers have now on hands nine millions more bushels of corn and four millions fewer bushels of oats than last March to begin the crop season was reported today by E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates and State Board of Agriculture. Corn on hand, 45,069,999 bushels, oats, 11,860,000 bushels, and 6,946,000 bushels of wheat. In the United States there are 200 million bushels more corn, 160 million less oats and 36 million more bushels of wheat on hand now than last March.

In St. Francois county the per cent of last year's corn crop on farms is 13 and oats 10 per cent; the condition of wheat, 71 per cent; soil, 90 per cent; apple buds, 80 per cent; peach buds, 75 per cent; price per bushel received by farmers for corn, \$1.50, and oats, \$1.00.

Missouri grain stocks on farms at this time is about the same as the usual year. Corn, 29 per cent of last year's crop which is the six-year average, oats 31 per cent and 4 points below a six-year average, wheat 12 per cent against a six-year average of 13 per cent. The usual proportion of grain has been shipped out of the counties where produced, corn, 9 per cent; wheat, 60 per cent; oats, 16 per cent, with barley only 11 per cent.

Land prices have shown decided upward tendencies during the past year with a large number of transfers. Changing of farms on March 1st was unusually numerous in nearly all sections of the State and advances scored early last summer are fully maintained. The average price of poor plow lands is \$60 per acre, good plow lands \$110, average of all plow lands \$87, land with improvements \$104 per acre, and without improvements \$79, an increase of about \$40 per acre above the prices prevailing five years ago. The average price of raw and wholly undeveloped land is \$36, with a range of from \$30 to \$75 in various sections, depending on quality.

Condition of growing wheat, 68 per cent against 93 per cent last March. The crop got off to a bad start in the fall but with little opportunity to improve, having had only light snow covering and a small amount of moisture. Wheat is looking as well as could be expected at this time. Improvement can be expected with seasonal weather. Soil condition is 80 per cent normal with the ground dry and ready to work as soon as the season opens. Some plowing has been done and fall plowed ground will be in good condition as soon as warmer weather arrives.

Fruits prospects are good with little winter killing reported. Apple buds 89 per cent normal, and peach buds, 83, poorest in the northern section and best in the southern. Farm orchards where poorly cared for, give but little promise.

Live stock are in good condition. Prices for hogs exceedingly good. General tendency to lessen the number of brood sows and cut down on cattle feeding, also to breed fewer calves for horse colts but more mules. Average number of hogs killed per farm the past season 4.5 against 4.4 last year. No serious live stock epidemics present and winter pasturage has been good in the blue grass sections.

The average price of corn on the farm is \$1.54, with very differences in the price paid in adjoining counties. In a few counties corn is as high priced as wheat, with some feeding of wheat in consequence. The State average price of wheat is \$2.19 per bushel, oats 82 cents, with seed oats \$1 per bushel and above. The average price of hay is \$24 a ton with better grades higher. Red clover seed is \$34 per bushel, timothy seed \$6.50 and eggs 42c per dozen.

Acres of clover being sown, 10 per cent more than last year, but with high prices farmers are holding off from seeding the desired acreage. Farmers' intention at present time is to increase their corn acreage 15 per cent over last year, oats 8 per cent and hay 6 per cent, which increases would add 863,000 acres to the corn and 113,000 to oats and 168,000 to the hay with a total increase in these crops of 1,144,000 acres, but with these increases Missouri fields would be shy of the usual acreage, 500,000 acres for corn and 100,000 acres for hay, 200,000 acres

NEGLECTING THAT COLD OR COUGH?

Why, when Dr. King's New Discovery so promptly checks it

IT'S natural you don't want to be careless and let that old cold or cough drag on or that new attack develop seriously. Not when you can get such a proved successful remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery.

Cold, cough, gripe, croup does not resist this standard reliever very long. Its quality is as high today as it always has been—and it's been growing steadily in popularity for more than fifty years. 60c and \$1.20 a bottle at all druggists. Give it a trial.

Tardy Bowels, Inert Liver

They just won't let you put "pop" into your work or play. Sick headache comes from retaining waste matter and impurities in the body.

Feel right for anything—make the liver lively, the bowels function regularly, with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Smoothly yet positively they produce results that cleanse the system and make the liver and bowels respond to the demands of a strong, healthy body. Still 25c—at all druggists. Try them tonight.

above the usual for oats. Last fall farmers reduced their 1919 wheat acreage 1,720,000 acres and with the present intention Missouri will still be 576,000 acres under the crop acreages of the last few years, which is a 5 per cent reduction.

The agricultural outlook is not altogether good. Lack of stability in prices and difficulty in securing labor is causing farmers to retrench in all possible lines. With prices for his products declining and all those advancing for what he buys, the spread between farm production receipts and farm consumption costs is too much. Missouri farmers are quite sure in their opposition to universal training to arm but deadly certain of their approval of an order for universal work training.

Has Had Stomach Trouble for Seven Years.

Theodore Sanford of Fenmore, Mich., has had stomach trouble for seven years and could not eat vegetables or fruit without pain in the stomach and restless nights. By taking Chamberlain's Tablets he is now able to eat vegetables or fruit without causing pain or sleeplessness. If troubled with indigestion or constipation give these tablets a trial. They are certain to prove a model. Obtainable everywhere. (adv)

GRANGE SAYS GO TO WORK

Sherman J. Lowell, master of National Grange, delivered a telling blow when he recently said: "In the reconstruction, everyone must get ready to actually work again, to save again and to a considerable degree to get back to thrift, sanity and common sense, or else accept as permanent the present scale of living costs, in which event we might just as well stop ranting about the high cost of living and realize that a new basis of economic procedure is here to stay." Complaining about conditions without really trying to co-operate in remedying conditions is not much more sensible than crying for the moon.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists.

ALL-YEAR ROUND GIFT STORE

We are supplied and prepared at all times, throughout the year, to supply anything desired in the way of

Fine Jewelry

for birthdays, commencement, anniversary gifts, and remembrances of all kinds and descriptions. More than

Half a Century

of successful business in Farmington is our guarantee that our goods and prices are always right.

Jewelry and Watch Repairing is Our Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

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